

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 8.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

NO. 43.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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BY PERMISSION, TO
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Office on Short Street between Limestone and
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Late Duel.
The following card appears in the Richmond South of last week:

To the Editor of the South:
The communication below was prepared according to date, the day after the meeting between Messrs. Wise and Clemens. It was, however, withheld for reasons satisfactory to myself. I now request its insertion.

I deem it unnecessary to make any addition of comments, as I do not think any can doubt the justification of Mr. Clemens in sending the challenge. The justification for his subsequent course, as that of myself, must be decided upon according to the facts as here submitted.

Very respectfully,
C. IRVING.

A CARD.

RICHMOND, 18th Sept., 1855.

Having heard various rumors with reference to the difficulty between the Hon. Sherrard Clemens and O. Jennings Wise, Esq., and conceding the justice of criticism upon the seconds in allowing the exchange of four shots, in the absence of a knowledge of facts, I deem it proper to give the public these facts and to allow them to decide upon whom rests the responsibility of the result.

On the 16th of September, at the request of Mr. Clemens, I delivered to Mr. O. J. Wise a challenge, which was accepted, and for arrangements I was referred to Mr. T. P. Chisman. The challenge was based upon an editorial in the *Enquirer*, which Mr. Clemens regarded as a deliberate insult. By arrangement the parties were to meet at or near sunrise at the Fairfield Race Course, on Friday, the 17th, and both parties had the liberty of selecting one outside friend in addition to a surgeon. Before the hour fixed the parties were on the field. Mr. Pryor was requested by Mr. Clemens to go with him and consented to do so, with the understanding that he would have no connection with the matter what ever, and that he might be useful in the event of Mr. Clemens being wounded or to effect an accommodation. Mr. George Ritchie was upon the field as the outside friend of Mr. Wise, accompanied by Dr. —— a surgeon. Dr. —— was the surgeon of Mr. Clemens. As soon as convenient, and without any propositions of amicable adjustment by the friends of either party, the distance (ten paces) was measured by the seconds, and the pistols loaded. Before rehearsing the word as to be given, the principals were brought together, each exchanging the ordinary salutations. They were then put in position and weapons handed them. Mr. Irving, who had won the word, then gave it in the usual manner, whereupon both principals fired deliberately, but without effect. Mr. Pryor then came forward, and, remarking that both gentlemen had vindicated their honor, asked if the affair could not be settled without proceeding farther. Mr. Irving replied that he desired an adjustment consistent with the honor of Mr. Clemens, and, as evidence of that feeling, he withdrew the challenge for the time. Mr. Chisman asked to see Mr. Wise, and returned with the reply from Mr. Wise that if the challenge was withdrawn, and Mr. Clemens satisfied, it was all right, and that they would leave the field, but, if withdrawn for explanation, Mr. Wise declined all explanations of his article, as he honestly believed every word of it. Mr. Irving then said that as explanations were refused, Mr. Clemens had no honorable option but to demand another fire, and the seconds proceeded to load. After the second fire without effect, Mr. Irving again withdrew the challenge, and proposed to refer the whole matter to the friends of the parties on the field, and announced his entire readiness to abide their decision. This proposition was understood to meet the approval of both Mr. Ritchie, the outside friend of Mr. Wise, as also of his surgeon. It was, however, rejected by Mr. Wise. Still dieious of adjusting the matter, and, from that feeling, disregarding punctilio, Mr. Irving requested Mr. Ritchie to ask Mr. Wise if no accommodation was possible. Mr. Ritchie returned, after conversing with Mr. Wise, and stated that there was none.

Mr. Irving then demanded the third fire, which was also without effect. Mr. Pryor then proposed the following terms of accommodation, which were read to Mr. Wise, who remarked in reply, that it was a master for the seconds to decide.

Mr. Chisman, the second of Mr. Wise, then declined to sign the paper. Here is the statement as drawn up by Mr. Pryor:

Messrs. Wise and Clemens having met and exchanged shots three times, in our opinion their honor is entirely vindicated, and we insist that they be withdrawn from the field by their seconds.

Accordingly they were withdrawn by their respective seconds."

This proposition was understood to have received the concurrence of both Mr. Wise's surgeon and Mr. Ritchie. After its rejection, Mr. Irving stated to Mr. Chisman that he withdrew Mr. Clemens from the field and would appeal to the public; and that, in so doing, he intended no reflection upon him, but, as a matter of course, would be willing to assume such responsibilities to others, as might attach to said publication. The parties were preparing to leave the field, when Mr. Clemens, hearing the facts from his surgeon, and with the belief that the result of such publication would involve Mr. Irving in collision with Mr. Wise, came forward and protested against his withdrawal under such circumstances, and appealed to Mr. Irving to continue his services. After some conversation with Mr. Clemens, Mr. Irving agreed to continue as his friend and the challenge was renewed.

The fourth fire being inevitable at this stage, Mr. Pryor stated, in the presence of the other party, that the affair had gone far enough, and that he would not further countenance the matter by his presence, and retired from the field.

On the fourth fire Mr. Clemens was shot through the thigh, and fell.

Such are the facts, which I am confident no friend of either party will contradict. The public can decide upon whose rests the responsibility of this continued prosecution of the affair to so serious a result. Whatever the consequences, I feel the consciousness of having done everything that a gentleman could do to accommodate the matter.

Respectfully,

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From UTAH AND NEW MEXICO.—Among the army officers recently returned from Utah is Capt. Marcy. He is a guest at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Mormons are quiet, but appear quite uncertain of the relations unlikely hereafter to exist between them and the Federal Government and its laws. So long as civil and criminal causes are determined by jury trial, they can rely upon having things in their way. There appears at present no legal remedy for the abominations practised under their system of "popular sovereignty" but the repeal of the law organizing the Territory.

Capt. Marcy says the women appear to be of a low order, whether as to intellect or personal beauty. He does not see one among them who would be taken for a lady at first sight anywhere else.

The people of New Mexico seem contented with their territorial condition; at least are making no movements toward admission as a State. The number of American immigrants to this Territory is yet very small. A large portion of the natives continue sullenly hostile to the American government. This is the same party of New Mexicans who used to vote for Padre Gallegos. The people are all Roman Catholics. The native priests are in disgrace with the Pope, having been excommunicated. A considerable number of French priests have been sent to fill their places. But the people and their native pastors, who continue to exercise their functions without regard to their standing at Rome.—*N.Y. Courier*.

Hon. A. P. Bagby, formerly Governor of Alabama, died at Mobile, of Yellow Fever, on the 21st inst.

From the Boston Traveller.

Moslem Disturbances in Syria.
We have late private advices from Syria, from which it appears that the troubles there are by no means at an end. It is now certain that the Moslems are doing all in their power, by every means, to resist their reforms initiated by the Sultan, and more especially those which tend to the prejudice of their faith. Europeans are objects of their peculiar hatred. Insurrections are feared in every city where the Franks have any foothold. At Alexandria the residents live in constant fear of the rising of the Arabs and the burning of the city. News of murders in all parts of the country is constantly being received. The cruelties practised at Jeddah and Jaffa are being repeated in many smaller places. Routes that were formerly safe are now considered as impossible, and the whole country is now an unsafe residence for Europeans.

The whole power of the Sultan and of the Pashas is exerted to its fullest extent to produce quiet, but only has thus far resulted in turning the rage of the fanatics against the existing government, and in giving rise to a plot for dethroning the Sultan and giving the scepter to his brother. So well known is this plot that a number of the ambassadors to Constantinople have given out that Europe will not recognize the title of the Sultan's brother in the event of a successful termination of the rebellion.

Our last advices from Alexandria show a horrible state of things. Our correspondent says:

"There we heard of the murder of many Franks by the fanatical Moslems; and the report reached us that the Turks had secreted 5,000 muskets at one time and 20,000 at another in their mosques, to be used in a general rising for the destruction of the Franks and the Christians, residents of the city."

We have seen a letter from Beirut of late date in which it is stated that the American Consul for that place arrived there about the middle of July, with his family, and that the raising of the flag of the Consulate, for the first time in sixteen months, was a pleasant sight for the American residents. The trial of Jaffa criminals was then in progress; and it was regranted that the Dixon family, whose numbers were shunned by the Arabs, had returned to America, as it was feared that some of the miscreants might escape punishment by lack of means for their identification. It will be recollect that the remainder of this family, who belong in Massachusetts, reached Boston but a few days since.

A rumor of disturbance at Mount Lebanon had reached Beirut, and the Pasha there, who is only second in dignity to the Grand Vizier, had, upon the representations of the Consuls at that place, dispatched a troop of soldiers to quell the rebellion, as well as to protect the foreigners. A number of missionaries on their way to different parts of Palestine, were at Beirut awaiting the execution of the Jaffa criminals, fearing that it might cause a general insurrection throughout the country, and preferring to remain under the protection of the guns of the men of war collected in the harbor.

The writer of the above mentioned letter, which is dated Aug. 11th, says: "An English man of war arrived here yesterday, and a French man of war came last week. A Turkish frigate stationed sailed for Tripoli, a few days since, where an outbreak was rumored to have commenced. Next week it is expected that there will be six steamers in the harbor; so if a general rising should take place, we can escape."

There are also about forty sail of merchant vessels in the harbor, of all nations except our own. We need an American man-of-war here, and expect one as soon as the exigencies of the public service will admit."

From the Philadelphia North American, Oct. 2. **The Scotch Iron Pipes—How the Public Money is Squandered.**

When attention was first called through these columns to the significant fact that the contract for furnishing the iron pipes, to conduct the water through the national capital, had been so awarded that they were to be imported from Great Britain, while our own foundries were lying idle, and that, too, in the face of the fact that the contract was awarded in favor of the foreign iron at a higher price than bids were made from this city, the only palliation or apology offered by Captain Meigs, on behalf of the Administration, was that the pipes could not be furnished by our bidders within the time limited by the contract—the 1st of October. The preference of the award, by which the lowest bidders were unjustly excluded, and foreign iron favored at the expense of suffering Pennsylvania, was upon the expense ground that the Scotch pipes could be obtained in season.

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The greatest excitement has been created here in consequence of legal proceedings being undertaken against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western railway and taking forcibly therefrom a negro servant belonging to Mr. Merlin, a planter of St. Louis. Ten of twelve negroes were bound over for trial at the next assizes. The negro was taken against his own urgent entreaties.

CHATHAM, C. W., Oct. 5.
The Crystal Palace was entirely destroyed, by fire, with all its contents, this afternoon.

The fire broke out in the lumber room, which was filled with empty boxes and a large quantity of old lumber. It is believed that the fire was the work of the fanatics against the existing government, and in giving rise to a plot for dethroning the Sultan and giving the scepter to his brother. So well known is this plot that a number of the ambassadors to Constantinople have given out that Europe will not recognize the title of the Sultan's brother in the event of a successful termination of the rebellion.

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The greatest excitement has been created here in consequence of legal proceedings being undertaken against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western railway and taking forcibly therefrom a negro servant belonging to Mr. Merlin, a planter of St. Louis. Ten of twelve negroes were bound over for trial at the next assizes. The negro was taken against his own urgent entreaties.

CHATHAM, C. W., Oct. 5.
The Crystal Palace was entirely destroyed, by fire, with all its contents, this afternoon.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, :::::::::: OCTOBER 6, 1858.

Stephen A. Douglas.

It is not hazarding too much to say that the individual whose name is about to furnish us with matter for an article attracts more of the public attention than any other man now in the United States. The contest now being waged in Illinois, although local to some extent, is one in which the sympathies of the whole country are enlisted, and the eyes of all are now watching for the result with a painful anxiety. This being the case, a brief allusion to the character of the man, to his past and present positions, may not be without its effect in enabling our readers to form a just estimate of him and his services, if services they may be called, to the country. Passing over the earlier part of his political life when he figured as a State politician, during which there occurred many incidents which are very far from being creditable, we propose to cast a cursory glance at his course upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

The first time that the Senator from Illinois was called upon to act on this vexed question was when the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon was brought before the Senate. In company with a majority of both houses of Congress, he voted to apply to Oregon the Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting slavery within the limits of the Territory. Mr. Polk, the Democratic President, signed and approved the bill, endorsed its policy and heartily concurred in its passage. In the debate Mr. Douglas boldly vindicated the constitutional power of Congress to legislate upon slavery as well as on all other subjects in the Territories, declared their right to prohibit or establish it, and eloquently alluded to the patriotism and wisdom of those great defenders of the Constitution and the rights of the States who passed the Missouri Compromise. He said that Congress had the power to, and did pass laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in some of the Territories, and that they had the same right to pass laws prohibiting slavery in Oregon. He voted for the exercise of the power in the case of Oregon because the laws of climate and soil rendered the Territory unsuited for slave labor, and hence the slave holding States would sustain no injury and could complain of no injustice. The Democratic party at that day had taken no position as a national organization upon this question, and so far from Mr. Douglas' being branded as a heretic in politics or as a traitor to the South, he was at once received into full fellowship with the faithful, and recognized not only as a sound Democrat, but as one destined to gain a prominent position in the party.

When the excitement concerning the boundary line and the admission of California into the Union arose in the Senate, Mr. Douglas, together with many Democrats and Whigs, North and South, was in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, so that it might embrace in its provisions all of the territory newly acquired from Mexico; so far were the Democracy from denouncing the Compromise at that day, that they swore by it and everywhere spoke of it as the wisest measure of pacification ever enacted by an American Congress. In this way Douglas and his party again recognized not only the constitutionality but the benevolent policy of that measure. But as they were thwarted in their endeavor to extend the Compromise to the Pacific, the only fair mode of settling the question left to them was that proposed by Mr. Clay and incorporated by him in the New Mexico and Utah Territorial bills. Those bills in effect left the question of slavery to be decided by the people of the Territories when they form their State Constitutions. It will be remembered that the laws of these Territories prior to the passage of the bills in question prohibited slavery, and the Compromise Measures of 1850 did not repeat those laws, nor do we understand them as giving the people of the Territories any power over the subject until they assume an independent sovereignty, when the power could no longer be constitutionally withheld. Such an idea as that the Constitution of the United States protected slavery in the Territories where there were no local laws to protect it, was repudiated at that time by all parties, and not entertained by any except a few Southern secessionists, who disclaimed connection with any national organization. These bills affirmed the power of Congress to legislate over the Territories as long as they remain Territories, for incorporated in them was a revision of the Territorial Legislatures, which right is correlative with the right to legislate; for if Congress has the right to abrogate a law passed by a Territorial Legislature, they have also the right to say what laws shall govern the Territory. If we are right in our premises that slavery was excluded from New Mexico and Utah, and that the measures proposed by Mr. Clay gave the people of the Territories no power over the subject until they formed their State Constitutions, we are at a loss to know how those bills superseded the Missouri Compromise. Certainly it was never intended by their distinguished author that they should do so, nor was it supposed at the time that they would have that effect. About this time Mr. Douglas and his friends were staunch supporters of the Missouri Compromise, and frequently designated it as "sacred compact." No heresy would have been esteemed more abominable than an attempt to repeal it. So far from there being any desire for its repeal on the part of Whigs or Democrats, they endeavored, as we have seen, to extend it to the Pacific, and were only prevented from doing so by those who were unwilling that the South should have the advantages to be derived from the extension. Thus did Mr. Douglas again endorse and again endeavor to enforce the provisions of the Missouri restriction. We give him all the credit to which he is entitled for his conduct in this crisis. It was manly and patriotic, and the best that could be pursued. As a citizen of the United States we honor him for his assistance to the great Clay in quelling the agitation which bade fair to engulf the country in ruin and a fratricidal war.

When Millard Fillmore left the Executive chair the country was in peace, the slavery question was settled in all the territory then belonging to the United States, and the people of both sections acquiesced in the mode of adjustment. So great was the satisfaction in its adjustment, and such was the security afforded to the South,

that both political parties in 1852 solemnly pledged themselves to abide by it, and denounced all who should attempt to disturb the harmony of the country by re-opening the agitation of the slavery question. In violation of this pledge Mr. Douglas introduced his bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and organizing the Territory of Kansas—the Pandora's box from which have sprung all the diseases which have since afflicted the country. We have always condemned him for precipitating upon the country a bill which was not demanded or desired by the people of either section, who, with few exceptions acquiesced in the Missouri restriction, nor by the inhabitants of the South, to whom it was held out as a bait, gained nothing by it, nor even an abstract idea. For those who voted for and advocated the bill believed in the plenary power of Congress over the Territories, and supported the bill because it delegated to the people all the power possessed by Congress.

Its introduction was not demanded by any great public exigency. It was not brought before Congress to do justice to the South, it never entered into the minds of any one that Kansas could ever be made a slave State. It was not intended to repeal a law deemed unconstitutional, most of those voting upon it believing in the constitutionality of the restriction of 36° 30'.

There was no good to grow out of it which could at all compare with the evil effected by renewing the slavery agitation. This agitation had recently nearly snapped the bonds of the Union, and it was not the part of a wise or prudent statesman to run so great a risk, merely to accomplish the repeal of a Compromise deemed sacred by a large majority of the people and quietly submitted to by all. It is difficult to see any good motive which could have actuated Mr. Douglas. He had frequently and recently endorsed and approved the Missouri Compromise, and it is unreasonable to suppose that his feelings changed in a few hours. Besides, the doctrine which he contended for and substituted in place of the Missouri Compromise, that the people of the Territories, through their Territorial Legislature, should have the power to exclude or protect slavery, was not more acceptable to the party aggrieved than the act repealed had been. By many it was esteemed far worse. After having served the purpose for which it was designed, it has been repudiated by every one except its author.

The position now held by Senator Douglas is perfectly consistent with his speeches of 1854. It is the legitimate sequence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. After so long contending that the people of the Territories in adopting their State Constitutions have the right to say what their organic laws shall be, he could not well stultify himself by voting to admit Kansas under an instrument to which the people were known to be opposed. After having carried the State of Illinois for the Democracy, in 1856, by representing to the people of that State that the Kansas bill conferred upon the people of that Territory, acting through their Legislature, the power to settle the question of slavery for themselves, he could not with propriety affirm that the bill gave them no power over it until they applied for admission as a State, and that in the meanwhile the Constitution protects slavery in Kansas. Especially could he not safely contradict himself just as an election approaches in which his own future fortunes are involved. Yet those in the South who formerly applauded him even while advocating the doctrines which he has recently proclaimed from the stump in Illinois, now denounce him most vilely and unmercifully. The reason is that Douglas has refused to change his policies to suit the President. Mr. Buchanan has broken his pledges, and Douglas has kept his own word. In so doing he has been compelled to remind the President of his inconsistency, which has so outraged that dignitary that he has brought the entire force of the Executive patronage to bear against him. And all his misdeeds, rescuing the affront offered to their master, join in fierce denunciation of the Little Giant. Like a lion among a pack of spaniels he dashes them to the earth on all sides, and disregarding their howls and attacks moves fearlessly on his way.

The course pursued by Douglas in opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, meets with our hearty approval. It was bold, courageous, patriotic, and chivalric beyond anything we had expected from him. We recognize in him a man of most decided ability and indomitable energy, a debater who has no superior but a few equals in the country, and a statesman, who, if he would disregard self and party, could accomplish much good for the world and could erect a monument for himself which would endure as long as our free institutions.

Whether his course upon Lecompton was dictated by pure or selfish motives, we shall not stop to inquire. We know that it was eminent and sound and just and consistent throughout, and we will not fault with the moving springs of action. Although differing from Mr. Douglas in many things, in his gallant fight with the Administration we are with him, out and out. We are for him not only because he is right, but because we deem it the duty of every freeman to oppose with all his power all interference by the Federal Executive in the affairs of the States.

"Poor Forney," says the Frankfort Commonwealth, "his fault is that he thinks more of his principles than he does of the Democratic organization." No heresy would have been esteemed more abominable than an attempt to repeal it. So far from there being any desire for its repeal on the part of Whigs or Democrats, they endeavored, as we have seen, to extend it to the Pacific, and were only prevented from doing so by those who were unwilling that the South should have the advantages to be derived from the extension. Thus did Mr. Douglas again endorse and again endeavor to enforce the provisions of the Missouri restriction. We give him all the credit to which he is entitled for his conduct in this crisis.

If the editor of the Herald had read our paper attentively, he would have found that we have never retracted our language concerning Forney. More than a year ago, when Mr. Buchanan recommended Forney to the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and said that it was important that he should have him in the United States Senate as a confidential friend and adviser, we expressed our utter condemnation of the course of the President in interfering in the official capacity with the affairs of Pennsylvania and especially that he should use his influence in favor of a man whose private character was as infamous as that of Forney. We said then that privately he was an unprincipled rascal, and we say so now. Politically he has as much principle as Democratic leaders generally have, but Forney is not much of a rascal as he was two years ago, in fact we have not heard of his doing anything dishonorable during that time, an instance of re-

ord. Ordinance Sergeant Thomas Wilson died at Fort McHenry on Wednesday. He was 45 years of age, and the last twenty years of his life has been spent in the army. He was with the American army under General Zachary Taylor, in Mexico, and fought in the battles of Monterrey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and most of the bloody engagements in the valley of Mexico. He was remarkable for his bravery, and the late General Persifer F. Smith mentioned him by name in his general dispatches.

A LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, with two acres of ground attached—one acre in blue grass and clover.

For further particulars inquire of DANIEL EPPERSON, resident next door to Meriwether's Hotel, Frankfort, Ky.

[Sept. 29, 1858.]

W. H. KEENE, R. H. CRITTENDEN.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

FRESH OYSTERS.

WE are now daily in receipt of excellent Fresh

Oysters, packed in ice. For sale by can or half cans.

W. H. KEENE & CO., September 29, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE,

FALL IMPORTATION OF 1858,

SAIN'T CLAIR STREET.

WHEATLAND, JAD. 7, 1857.

We are now in receipt of our Fall stock, which for variety, style, and novelty cannot be surpassed, consulting in part:

RICH DRESS SILKS, RIBBONS, SILK ROBES, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, ROSES AQUILLE, TRIMMINGS, ROBE ALES, LINENS, FANCY D'LAINES AND MERINGON, WHITE GOLD, HOOP SKIRTS, LACE CLOUTAINS, CLOAKS, LACE DAMASKS,

We have also on hand, and will be receiving during the season, a large variety of STAPLE GOODS, English and American Prints, FURNITURE, SHAWLS, TURK'S HANNAK, a super stock of HOSEY and UNDERWEAR for GENTS and LADIES, BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERE, and FESTINGS, all of the new and choicest kinds.

Hardware and Groceries of all Kinds;

CARPETS,

Velvet, Tapestry, and Brussels; 2 Ply and 3 Ply In-

graham; Rugs, Mats, and Oil Cloth;

Quinceware and Glass Ware of every

Description.

All kinds of Country Produce, Jeans, White and

clay, cloth, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. We can and will offer inducements. Give us a call and Judge for yours lives.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

The best assortment of CASSIMERE CLOTHES in the city, to fit all, old and young, large or small.

SHAWLS, HATS AND GLOVES, SATIN BAGS, UMBRELLAS, UNDERSHIRTS AND LACE JACKETS, and in

fact everything generally found in such establishments.

CHARLES D. GETZ,

COR. Main & St. Clair Sts., on Mansion House,

Frankfort, Ky.

FINEST GOODS IN THE CITY!

—AT—

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES!

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE "HARD TIMES."

CH. B. GETZ,

At his Store Corner St. Clair and Main Sts.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE AND

NEW YORK, the finest and largest

stock of READY-MADE CLOTH.

EVER brought to this part of the

States and owing to the pressure of

money matters, has resolved to

lower prices and charge less.

There can be bought anywhere this

side of New York, Persons intend-

ing to go to Louisville to buy their

Fall and Winter Clothing will save

cost and trouble as I can

sell cheap as any body, and am re-

solved to do it.

His GENTLEMEN'S FINE DRESS CLOTHING is

made up and cut as good as any fashionable merchant

can get up.

All goods is a rail from those wish-

ing to buy, and he feels assured that he can please them.

He makes a call and see his

store.

FINE BEAVER OVERCOATS, FROCK AND RAG-

LAN, SEALSKIN, BLACK AND BROWN; FINE

BLACK CLOTH HAGIAN; A NUMBER OF

OVERCOATS, numero, to mention;

FINE BLACK CLOTH BROAD-

CLOTH COATS, at all prices,

from \$7 to \$30.

The best assortment of CASSIMERE CLOTHES in the

city, to fit all, old and young, large or small.

SHAWLS, HATS AND GLOVES, SATIN BAGS, UMB-

RELLAS, UNDERSHIRTS AND LACE JACKETS, and in

fact everything generally found in such establish-

ments.

CHARLES D. GETZ,

COR. Main & St. Clair Sts., on Mansion House,

Frankfort, Ky.

GEO. B. SLOAT & CO'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

C. A. CLARK, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

THESE MACHINES possess the combined advantages of

all others, and are universally acknowledged to be

the best and most successful machines in use. Having

a wide range of qualities, and a variety of

prices, to suit all classes of customers.

They are especially adapted to the farm.

These Machines are simple in construction, speedy

in movement, not liable to get out of order, and will

sew equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics.

If you are interested in these machines, we will

select from the following list every variety of stitch

required for all manufacturing and family purposes:

PRICES.

Stow's Double-thread Lock-stitch (both sides alike)

</div

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,
DEALER IN
Confectioneries & Groceries,
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE
found at the above address.

WHISKY—BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle,
for sale by
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

For the Toilet.
Colognes, Extracts, Perfumery, POM-
ades, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c., at
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

WINES.—The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT,
ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES,
cheaper than at other establishments in the city.
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

TEAS! TEAS!!
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR
bulk, a superior article at
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS additional aggravating circumstances
have been officially communicated to me in relation
to the rewards offered by me in the county of Ren-
fle, by NOAH WIGGINS, ARCHIBALD HEALEY,
and JAMES HEALEY;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars
to the sum of **FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS** each,
for the apprehension of said A. Henley, Noah Wiggins,
and their helpers, and their delivery, or the delivery
of either of them, to the jailor of the Rockcastle county,
within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
this 17th day of Aug. A. D. 1858, and in the
67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
C. S. MOREHEAD.

MARY BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. BISHOP, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Archibald Healey is about 26 or 27 years of age, but
has the appearance of being much younger; 5 feet 10
inches high; rather thin; hair black; thin; wears very large
weights about 180 or 190 pounds; rather stooped should-
ered; bendy back considerable in the knees; rather
slow countenance, and his voice is rather feminine for
a man of his age.

JAMES Henley is 16 or 17 years of age; about 5 feet 5
inches high; rather dark complexion; dark heavy eye-
brows; long straight black hair; stout and heavy built,
weighing from 140 to 160 pounds; a very bold and fear-
less look; rather smooth when he converses.

Noah Wiggins is about 46 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11
inches high; weighing about 150 or 160 pounds; neck
kneed, and has a stoop on considerables when walking;
sandy hair and beard; rather dark and ruddy comple-
xion, indicating mixed blood, which is the case. Blue or
green eyes; very large nose.

Archibald and Jas. Healey are sons of William Healey,
who has lived near Richmond, Ky. for some time,
and has been a wagon driver to Lexington and the
mountain counties, trading in goods, &c.

Aug. 20—w&t&w3m.

THE KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board of
Visitors appointed by the
State, under the superinten-
dence of Col. E. W.
MORGAN, a distinguished
graduate of West Point, and
a noted engineer, al-
ways an able Faculty.

The course of study is that
taught in the best Colleges,
with the exception of a more
extensive course in
Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical
Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Liter-
ature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business
Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The two classes of students open on the
second Monday in September (13th). Charges, \$102 per
half-yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute,"
Franklin county, Ky., or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
President of the Board.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that
HILLARD BIRD, on the 26th August, 1858, in
the county of Lyon, kill and murder ROBERT BIRD, and
has since fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the appre-
hension of said Glasgow, and his delivery to the
Jailer of Lyon county within from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed
in Frankfort, this 30th day of Aug., A. D. 1858,
and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
C. S. MOREHEAD.

MARY BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. ATTICE BISHOP, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Glasgow is about 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs about
140 pounds; rather slender form; somewhat stoop-
shouldered; about 39 years old; thin visage; looks down
when he speaks; has a very dark complexion
generally, with black matted curly hair; growing
usually low in the center of his forehead; had, when he
left, a large boreal flat lock rifle gun.

Aug. 1, 1858—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that
W. ANDREW H. GLASGOW, on the 24th of
August, A. D. 1858, kill and murder WM. EXES, in the
county of Logan, and has since fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the appre-
hension of said Glasgow, and his delivery to the
Jailer of Logan county within from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be affixed, Done at
Frankfort, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1858,
and in the sixtieth-seventh year of the Common-
wealth.

By the Governor,
C. S. MOREHEAD.

MARY BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. ATTICE BISHOP, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Glasgow is six feet high; dark complexioned;
aura hair; high cheek bones; small grey eyes; a
very low forehead; nose prominent; thin lips; slow
and slanders much in speaking; has a short under-
jaw; upper teeth protruding so as to reach to the point
of the nose; and it requires an effort to get his lips together;
he is spare; about 25 years of age, and weighs
about 150 pounds.

[Sep. 1—w&t&w2m]

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the undersigned, living on Main
Elkhorn near its mouth, on Saturday night the
27th of February, a Large Dark Roan
horse, coming from Elkhorn, was missing, was sixteen
hands and about 10 years old. His mane and tail
well, and when he left was shod on all four feet.

A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to me,
or for such information as will enable me to get him back.

B. F. GRAHAM.

Elkhorn, Franklin co., Ky., March 5, 1858—4f.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Glasgow is six feet high; dark complexioned;
aura hair; high cheek bones; small grey eyes; a
very low forehead; nose prominent; thin lips; slow
and slanders much in speaking; has a short under-
jaw; upper teeth protruding so as to reach to the point
of the nose; and it requires an effort to get his lips together;

he is spare; about 25 years of age, and weighs
about 150 pounds.

[Sep. 1—w&t&w2m]

BOARDING!!

I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THREE OR
four young men abd boarders. Any such desiring
a pleasant room will please call on me at the
house where I have also a large room for
ladies.

May 5, 1858—4f.

DESCRIPTION.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught,
Fine Brandy in bottles and on draught,
Superior Old Apple Brandy,
Maderia, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught
and in bottles.

Scotch and Irish Whisky,
Jamaica Rum,
Old Rye Whisky,
Old Nectar Whisky,
Malted Whisky Cordials,
Blackberry Cordial,
Aniseed Cordial,
Maraschino Cordial,
Curaçao Cordial,
Hollands Gin,
Schneiders Schnapps. For sale by
Aug. 13, 1858.

GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE
CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmonde;

5 boxes Royal Blend;

5 boxes Heavy Clay;

2 boxes Old Hickory;

4 boxes Dudley's;

5 boxes Natural Leaf;

15 boxes Cross Bands;

4 boxes Smoking Saffarafli Tobacco;

2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.

Havana, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virgin-

ia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by

GRAY & TODD.

Coffee.

UST received and for sale

20 bags Prime Rio Coffee;

15 Pockets Old Government Java Coffee;

5 bags Lagoon Coffee.

GRAY & TODD.

Aug. 13, 1858.

GRAY & TODD.

COACH FACTORY.

I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THREE OR
four young men abd boarders. Any such desiring
a pleasant room will please call on me at the
house where I have also a large room for
ladies.

May 5, 1858—4f.

DESCRIPTION.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught,

Fine Brandy in bottles and on draught,

Superior Old Apple Brandy,

Maderia, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught

and in bottles.

Scotch and Irish Whisky,

Jamaica Rum,

Old Rye Whisky,

Old Nectar Whisky,

Malted Whisky Cordials,

Blackberry Cordial,

Aniseed Cordial,

Maraschino Cordial,

Curaçao Cordial,

Hollands Gin,

Schneiders Schnapps. For sale by

GRAY & TODD.

Aug. 13, 1858.

GRAY & TODD.

HEMING & QUIN,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Car-

riages—any kind of carriage made to order and of
the best material. We have purchased the sole right of

Everett's Patent Couplings.

for the country of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and

Nashville.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to

our Spring assortment of carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.

GRAY & QUIN, Aug. 9—w&t&w2w.

GRAY & TODD.

SAMUEL'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT

ENRY SAMUEL BARBER and HAIR DRESSER, is hap-

py to inform his friends and the public that he has

again opened his establishment in the building of Col. J. C. M. on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNSELL, and will also keep the store on Main street.

Oct. 9, 1858—4f.

DESCRIPTION.

COACH FACTORY.

I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THREE OR
four young men abd boarders. Any such desiring
a pleasant room will please call on me at the
house where I have also a large room for
ladies.

May 5, 1858—4f.

DESCRIPTION.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught,

Fine Brandy in bottles and on draught,